

CHAT SYSTEM AND RECORD MEDIUM READABLE BY CHAT SYSTEM

This invention relates to a chat system and, more particularly,
5 to indication of message senders in a chat system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Internet relay chat (IRC) is a chat system which enables text-
based simultaneous chatting among a number of people. In the
Internet relay chat, a network is formed of a server and a plurality of
10 terminal devices. A message from one terminal device is
transmitted via the server to the respective terminal devices and is
displayed on a display device each terminal device has. An
identifier is assigned to each member or participant, and the
identifier is displayed, being associated with the message from that
15 participant displayed on each display device so that the chat
participants can know who sent that message.

In a chat system, it sometimes occurs that plural conversations
take place in parallel in plural virtual spaces. In such a case, too,
identifiers are used in the respective virtual spaces. The
20 identifiers can be set by the respective chat members, and,
frequently, the same identifier is used in different virtual spaces,
which sometimes causes troubles. Let an example be assumed, in
which a company has set up a virtual space for dealing with
customers' needs (hereinafter referred to as customer virtual space).
25 When one of the company's customers asks one of the company
employees a question about something, the customer's identifier,
which the customer usually uses, is displayed on the display device
of the company employee together with the content of the question
or message. Similarly, the employee's identifier is displayed with
30 the answer or message sent to the customer.

In this case, the identifier of the customer being displayed
with the message gives more information than the information that
the member sent that message is one of the company's customers.

In other case in which plural customers and plural employees
35 are chatting in this customer virtual space, a customer might not be
able to know who is the company employ he or she wants to chat
with and, therefore, might ask a question to another customer

wrongly.

Also, an employee may chat with another employee in a virtual space for use in arrangements among the employees (hereinafter referred to as employee virtual space), in parallel with the chatting with a customer in the customer virtual space. In such a case, there is a possibility that the employee, while intending to chat in the virtual space for the customers, might chat in the employee virtual space, or that the employee might send a message, which should be sent to another employee in the employee virtual space, to the customer who the employee is chatting in the customer virtual space, which resulting in undesirable leakage of inside information in the customer virtual space.

The displaying of an identifier in a chat results in disclosure of private information of a speaker or message sender. Some participants may not want it, in particular, when an unspecified number of people participate in the chat.

Discussions may be held through a chat system. What are talking on line in the chat are time-sequentially displayed on the display device of each terminal device. However, it is difficult to grasp the trend of the opinion of each speaker at a time by looking at such display.

An object of the present invention is to solve the above-described problems in a chat system by converting an identifier displayed with a message into a character string of other form.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A chat system according to the present invention includes a plurality of terminal devices, which form a network. Messages can be transmitted and received to and from the respective terminal devices via one of a plurality of virtual communication spaces formed on the network. Each terminal device has display means, on which messages transmitted and received are displayed with speaker identifying information. Table means is provided, in which identifiers of members or participants who utilize the chat system and character-string information corresponding to each identifier are stored. If a server is provided, the table means may or may not be provided in the server, or whether or not a server is used, it may be provided in each terminal device. In the chat system according to

the present invention, the character-string information is used as the participant identifying information.

In the chat system described herein, participants' identifiers are not used as information for identifying the participants, but, instead, character-string information is used as speaker identifying information. Therefore, instead of identifiers, character-string information is displayed on display means.

A record medium readable in each of the terminal devices includes table means storing therein identifiers of members or participants in each of the virtual communication spaces. The record medium also includes search means for searching the table means for character-string information corresponding to the identifier of a speaker when he or she speaks and outputting the derived character-string information as the speaker identifying information for transmission with the speaker's message.

When this record medium is read at each terminal device, the search means reads, from the table means for character-string information corresponding to the identifier of the person who is going to send a message, and the read out character-string information is transmitted with the message. Thus, the character string, in stead of the sender's identifier, is display together with the transmitted message at the other terminal devices.

The search means of the record medium readable in each terminal device may be so arranged as to search the table means for character-train information and output the character-train information for display on the display means, as the sender identifier.

Thus, when the record medium is read at each terminal device, the search means, on receiving a message sent together with the sender's identifier, searches the table means for the character-string information corresponding to the sender's identifier and outputs it for display on the display means as the sender identifying information. Thus, in stead of the sender's identifier, the corresponding character string is displayed on each display device.

When a server is included in the network, a record medium the server can read includes table means for storing identifiers of participants in the chat and character-string information

corresponding to the respective ones of the identifiers. The record medium further includes converting means for searching the table means for character-string information corresponding to the sender's identifier transmitted with a message by a particular participant or sender and outputting the character-string information for transmitting it with the message into a given one of the virtual communication spaces.

When the server reads the record medium, a sender's identifier sent with a message from a terminal device is converted to corresponding character-string information and forwarded to other terminals devices. Therefore, the character string, in stead of the sender's identifier, is displayed together with the sender's message on the display device of each terminal device.

Because a character string is display in stead of a message-sender's identifier, the same one speaker can be indicated by different character strings for different virtual spaces, or different character strings can be used and displayed for different receivers.

A chat system according to another aspect of the present invention includes a plurality of terminal devices, a memory in which stored are messages in association with sender identifiers, and converting means for converting a specified one of the senders identifiers stored in the memory to a predetermined character string for display on display means at each terminal device. The memory and converting means may be disposed in a server if it forms the network with terminal devices, or may be provided in each of the terminal devices. Alternatively, the memory can be disposed in the server, while the converting means is provided in each of the terminal devices. If the network does not include a server, the memory and the converting means are provided in each of the terminal devices.

According to this aspect of the present invention, a desired one of the senders identifiers displayed in association with messages displayed on the display means can be converted into a predetermined character string. Accordingly, by the selection of a desired one of the character strings, the trend of the opinion, for example, of each speaker or message sender can be known.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

<Employee B> We will send you a URL with which you can download the LAN card driver you need.

With this display arrangement, the customer can chat without disclosing his or her nickname which contains more information about him or her than he or she being a customer. Also, the customer can avoid making a question to other customer in mistake for a company employee when plural customers and employees are talking in the customer channel. As the conversation advances, it is relatively easy for the customer to grasp the content of the information the company employees have given him or her. On the employees side, when different conversations are being made in parallel in the in-house and customer channels, possibility of inadvertently sending in-house information into the customer channel can be reduced by the use of different display names for different channels.

Because different display names can be used for different channels to which participants belong, speakers can express their own opinions, clearly understanding their own positions, and listeners can read the messages from the speakers, knowing the speakers' viewpoints.

In chatting, some people may worry that private information may be disclosed to participants who have been strangers until that time. It is more serious when they chat with an unspecified number of unknown people. For example, let it be assumed that the following conversations take place, and that the messages are displayed with identifiers of the speakers.

<nick1> Good evening!

<nick2> How do you do?

<nick7> I bought a personal computer recently.

<nick6> What model did you buy?

This conversation may be displayed as follows, in which the speakers' display names are displayed with the messages.

<Male1> Good evening!

<Male2> How do you do?

<Female7> I bought a personal computer recently.

<Female6> What model did you buy?

In this display, only part of attributes of the users or participants is

displayed, which enables the participants to chat at ease more than when their identifiers are displayed.

Between participants, e.g. "nick1" and "nick7", who have built confidence in each other through the conversation, more of their attributes can be disclosed to each other. for example, as follows.

<New York Male1> Good evening?

<Male2> How do you do?

<Hawaii Female7> I bought a personal computer recently.

<Female6> What model did you buy?

It should be noted that this display of the conversation is available only on the display devices of "nick1" and "nick7", and "nick1" and "nick7" are displayed as they are on the display devices of the other participants.

Like this, by displaying the same contents only on the display devices of specific participants, the participants can recognize their conversations as ones held between reliable users.

For this purpose, each of the channels in the server 2 is provided with table means, e.g. a display name management table 22, like the one shown in FIGURE 3A. This table has stored therein the identifiers of the users who connect to that channel and the corresponding display names.

In stead of providing a display name management table for each of the channels, only one display name management table 22a like the one shown in FIGURE 3B may be used, in which identifiers are shown in association with channels and display names. In the example shown in FIGURE 3B, no channels are specified for an identifier ID1, and, therefore, a display name 1 is associated with the identified ID1 for all of the channels. A display name 2 is associated with an identifier ID2 for Channel 1, and a display name 3 is used for Channel 3. A display name 4 is used for the ID2 for the identifier ID1.

When the server 2 is provided with a table, e.g. the tables 22 shown in FIGURE 3A, a display name determination sequence shown in FIGURE 4 starts when the server 2 receives channel information, a message and an identifier from any of the terminal devices. In the sequence shown in FIGURE 4, the server 2 takes in the identifier and channel information transmitted thereto (Step

S2). Then, the management tables shown in FIGURE 3A are searched for to find the management table 22 corresponding to the received channel information, and the management table 22 found is searched for any display name corresponding to the received
5 identifier (Step S4). If any corresponding display name is found (YES in Step S6), the display name found is taken in (Step S8), and the display name determination sequence ends. If no corresponding display name is found, the sequence is ended.

When a display name is taken in, i.e. when an identifier is
10 converted to a display name, the display name and the message are transmitted to the channel corresponding to the received channel information. The identifier may be transmitted, too, if necessary. If no display name has been given, the identifier and the associated message are sent to the channel corresponding to the received
15 channel information.

When the display name management table shown in FIGURE 3B is used, in Step S4 of the display name determination sequence, the table is searched for the received identifier. If the identifier is not found, the display determination sequence is ended through
20 Step S6. If, on the other hand, the received identifier is found in the table, whether or not any channel or user is associated with the identifier is determined (Step S6). If no channel or user is stored in association with the identifier, the display name corresponding to the received identifier is taken in (Step S8). If any channel is
25 associated with the received identifier, whether or not the channel corresponding to the received channel information exist is determined. If the channel is present, the display name for that channel is taken in (Step S8). If there is no channel corresponding to the received channel information, whether or not there is a user
30 corresponding to the received user information is determined. If there is, the display name for use for that user is taken in. If the received identifier is found in the table, but there is no channel or user corresponding to the received channel and user information, the display name determination sequence ends.

35 When a display name is taken in, i.e. when an identifier is converted to a display name, the display name and the message are transmitted to the channel corresponding to the received channel

information. The identifier may be transmitted, too, if necessary. If a display name is not taken in, the identifier and the associated message are sent to the channel corresponding to the received channel information. If a particular display name is designated for a particular user, the server 2 sends the particular display name only to the particular user in the designated channel.

The time sequence in determining a display name in the server 2 is shown in FIGURE 5. When the server 2 is provided with the display name management table, as described above, the display names can be handled all together in the server 2. This arrangement, therefore, is suitable in such a case that the display names of the users for all the channels and users are the same.

In stead of providing a display name management table in the server 2 and performing the display name determination sequence in the server 2 as described above, the display name determination sequence may be performed in each terminal device. Alternatively, the display name determining sequence may be performed in the terminal device through which a message is going to be transmitted. In this case, the display name determination sequence is activated when an identifier and a message are inputted. Alternatively, the display name determination sequence may be performed in the terminal devices receiving information. In this case, too, the display name determination sequence is activated when the identifier of the message sender and the message are inputted. Thus, the load on the server 2 can be reduced because the display name determination sequence is performed in the terminal devices.

In this case, however, the respective terminal devices must be provided with a copy of the display name management table. In addition, when the management table in the server 2 is updated, the copies of the management tables in the respective terminal devices must be updated, too.

For this purpose, a synchronization sequence shown in FIGURE 6 is performed. When the server 2 is requested to update the display name and is informed of the renewed display name by any of the terminal devices, the updating of the management table is done. Upon completion of the updating, the server 2 notifies it to the respective terminal devices 4-1, 4-2, ..., 4-M. The terminal

5 <user4> Speech 4
 <user5> Speech 5
 <user6> Speech 6
 <user7> Speech 7
 <user8> Speech 8

Further, let it be assumed that the user is permitted to selectively use "pro" or "con". When the identifiers are batch-converted at a particular time, the following speech log is displayed.

10 <Pro> Speech 1
 <Con> Speech 2
 <Pro> Speech 3
 <Pro> Speech 4
 <Pro> Speech 5
 <Con> Speech 6
 <Pro> Speech 7
 <Pro> Speech 8

20 The batch-conversion of the display can reveal that there are few cons. Like this, by changing the identifiers associated with the speeches or messages that have been spoken in a particular channel, one can know the trend or mood of the conversation that has been had.

25 For this purpose, a display name batch-conversion sequence like the one shown in FIGURE 8 is carried out in the server 2. The display name management table contains the identifiers and corresponding display names of the user who are participating in the channel in which the discussion is being held. First, the identifier to be converted into its corresponding display name is specified (Step S10). Then, the count N in a log row counter is set to 1 (Step S12). Whether or not the count N in the log row counter is larger than the count representative of the last log row is judged (Step S14). If the count N in the counter is not larger than the last log row count, the identifier contained in the row corresponding to the count N in the counter is taken in (Step S16). Then, whether the identifier taken in is the specified identifier or not is judged (Step S18). If it is, the display name corresponding to the identifier taken in is taken in (Step S20). Then, using the display name taken in, the display in the main window 12 on the display

device of each of the terminal devices belonging to the channel are re-arranged (Step S22).

- 5 If it is known in Step S14 that the count N in the counter is larger than the last log row representative count, the display name batch conversion sequence is terminated.

- 10 If the identifier taken in is judged not to be the specified identifier in Step S18, the original identifier is used to re-arrange the display in the main window 12 on the display device of each of the terminal devices belonging to the channel (Step S24). After the execution of Step S18 or S22, the count N in the counter is incremented by 1 (Step S26), and the sequence returns to Step S14. Similar procedures are followed for other identifiers for batch conversion.

- 15 In stead of carrying out the display name batch-conversion sequence in the server 2, it may be arranged that each terminal device performs the sequence. In such a case, each terminal device may be provided with a speech log management table or its copy.

2025-03-10 10:00:00